THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:

Per Year (in advance) $1 50
In clubs of 10 or more 1 25
One copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can a paper be divided from.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

☞ Communications designed for publication, should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., should be addressed to the COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII.—NO. 52. WEEKLY EDITION. OCTOBER 29, 1870.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

Action of the Philadelphia Union League.

Letter from Governor Geary.

The Union League of Philadelphia assembled in special meeting on Tuesday evening, to take action on the question of Constitutional Reform. There was an unusual attendance, especially of the prominent members, and at eight o'clock the Hon. Morton McMichael took the chair. He said the League had "been moved to take this action not only because their own interests and not only because their own interests and duty prompted them to do so, but also because prominent citizens in different sections of the State have urged that, recognizing the necessity of and the public demand for such a movement, an institution so favorably situated to promote it as the Union League should give to it the sanction of its indorsement, and aid it by all the means in its power."

Mr. Gibbons, who had been selected by the Board of Directors to present the resolutions, then read the following:

WHEREAS, It is declared by the constitution of Pennsylvania that all power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority and instituted for their peace, safety and happiness; and that for the advancement of those ends, they have at all times an inalienable and indefeasible right to alter, reform or abolish their government in such manner as they may think proper; and,

WHEREAS, The high powers conferred upon the Legislative department of the government have been delegated to it in the full confidence and expectation that they would be exercised for the common benefit, and that the accumulations of private gain or advantage would ever control or influence any of the members of that body in the discharge of its duty in the execution of the sacred trust confided to its management.

Resolved, The history of the legislation of Pennsylvania for many years past is strong to prove that the corruption powers of our legislature seeking special favors by the temptation of bribery; the franchises of the State have been bartered away for inadequate consideration; halls have often been converted into market places, where important public offices have been sold to the highest bidder; faithless and venal public servants; vested rights have been threatened and assailed for the sole purpose of extorting ransom from their lawful proprietors; and our legislative bodies, the natural depositories of money, and our legislative halls, the natural depositories of public trust places, where important public offices have been sold to the highest bidders by faithless and venal public servants; vested rights have been threatened and assailed for the sole purpose of extorting ransom from their lawful proprietors; and public acts, which concern the common welfare, are passed or rejected from motives of personal interest, which was a disgrace to the State as well as a danger to the safety and happiness of the people are frequently brought before the public by dishonest and incompetent representatives; and

WHEREAS, There appears to be no other remedy for these acceptions and abuses of power than such well considered amendments to the constitution of the State as will deliver the legislative body from the temptations which continually assail it, and improves the character of the men who compose it, by taking away from them the power to sell the property and rights of minorities in all popular elections; therefore

Resolved, That the members of the Union League of Philadelphia, now assembled in special meeting, do express their assent to the call of a convention, that application be made to the Legislature at its next session for the passage of a proposition to the qualified voters of the State to vote for their decision at an election to be held for the special purpose on the first Tuesday in May next, for or against a convention, and

Resolved, That a committee to consist of ten persons, to be selected and taken from the body of the League and five from the Board of Managers of the League, be appointed for the purpose of taking such action as may be the subject of the foregoing preamble and resolution; with power to confer with any other committees that may be appointed by other organizations or meetings having the same ends in view, and to adopt such other measures in the premises as to them may seem most and best.

In supporting the resolutions Mr. Gibbons spoke most eloquently. He said:

The resolutions he had submitted to which are now submitted to the action of the League were unanimously adopted by the Board of Directors, as stated, by the Board of Directors. I believe there is no question that corruption known to exist in the legislative parliament of our State is the most fruitful and inevitable result of a system which gives to individuals and to corporations power to confer special and valuable privileges upon those who seek them and deny the like to others who seek them for the same purpose. Legislation is equal, equitable and favorably situated to promote it as the Union League should give to it the sanction of its indorsement, and aid it by all the means in its power."

Mr. Gibbons, who had been selected by the Board of Directors to present the resolutions, then read the following:

WHEREAS, It is declared by the constitution of Pennsylvania that all power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority and instituted for their peace, safety and happiness; and that for the advancement of those ends, they have at all times an inalienable and indefeasible right to alter, reform or abolish their government in such manner as they may think proper; and,

WHEREAS, The high powers conferred upon the Legislative department of the government have been delegated to it in the full confidence and expectation that they would be exercised for the common benefit, and that the accumulations of private gain or advantage would ever control or influence any of the members of that body in the discharge of its duty in the execution of the sacred trust confided to its management.

Resolved, The history of the legislation of Pennsylvania for many years past is strong to prove that the corruption powers of our legislature seeking special favors by the temptation of bribery; the franchises of the State have been bartered away for inadequate consideration; halls have often been converted into market places, where important public offices have been sold to the highest bidder by faithless and venal public servants; vested rights have been threatened and assailed for the sole purpose of extorting ransom from their lawful proprietors; and public acts, which concern the common welfare, are passed or rejected from motives of personal interest, which was a disgrace to the State as well as a danger to the safety and happiness of the people are frequently brought before the public by dishonest and incompetent representatives; and

WHEREAS, There appears to be no other remedy for these acceptions and abuses of power than such well considered amendments to the constitution of the State as will deliver the legislative body from the temptations which continually assail it, and improves the character of the men who compose it, by taking away from them the power to sell the property and rights of minorities in all popular elections; therefore

Resolved, That the members of the Union League of Philadelphia, now assembled in special meeting, do express their assent to the call of such a convention, that application be made to the Legislature at its next session for the passage of a proposition to the qualified voters of the State to vote for their decision at an election to be held for the special purpose on the first Tuesday in May next, for or against a convention, and

Resolved, That a committee to consist of ten persons, to be selected and taken from the body of the League and five from the Board of Managers of the League, be appointed for the purpose of taking such action as may be the subject of the foregoing preamble and resolution; with power to confer with any other committees that may be appointed by other organizations or meetings having the same ends in view, and to adopt such other measures in the premises as to them may seem most and best.

In supporting the resolutions Mr. Gibbons spoke most eloquently. He said:

The resolutions he had submitted to which are now submitted to the action of the League were unanimously adopted by the Board of Directors, as stated, by the Board of Directors. I believe there is no question that corruption known to exist in the legislative parliament of our State is the most fruitful and inevitable result of a system which gives to individuals and to corporations power to confer special and valuable privileges upon those who seek them for

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1870.

THE COMMERCIAL.—Mr. Isaac M. Wilson is an authorized agent for the daily and weekly COMMERCIAL.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

We are pleased to observe that the public sentiment in favor of a Constitutional Convention is fast assuming the shape of a popular demand. The conviction has become general that radical changes in the Constitution of the State are imperatively required by the exigencies of the times. We were among the first in the State to call the attention of the people to the absolute necessity of replacing the worn out machinery of the State Government, and we note with interest and pleasure the progress which public opinion on this subject has made within six months last past. The Republican State Central Committee shirked the question, but the people have become interested, and the popular voice cannot be disregarded. We do not doubt that the General Assembly will act on this subject at the next session.

There is some difference of opinion in reference to the reorganization of the judiciary establishment. It seems to be generally agreed that the Supreme Court, as at present organized, is inadequate to the wants of the people. It is said that the Court is overburdened with business—that the five judges perform more labor than ought to be required of twelve men. This ought not to be, but we leave the suggestion of the remedy to persons skilled in the administration of the law. Judges and lawyers do not appear, however, to be agreed as to what the remedy should be.

The great evil which challenges public attention is special legislation. It is the fruitful source of bribery and corruption in all its forms. If the people of Pennsylvania would recover the good name of the Commonwealth, sadly tarnished in late years by venal and profligate legislators, the power to legislate specially, or otherwise than by general laws, will be entirely withdrawn from the General Assembly.

The offices of State Treasurer, Attorney General, Secretary of the Commonwealth and Superintendent of Public Schools, ought to be made elective by the people.

The Convention of 1838, acting on the idea then much in vogue that the General Assembly was the guardian of the Treasury, committed the election of the Treasurer to the Legislature. It was not contemplated that the General Assembly would become so corrupt as to lose the confidence of the people and make the office of which they were to be the guardians an article of merchandise. The sad blunder of the Convention in refusing to allow the people to choose the State Treasurer by public election, and in committing that business to one hundred and thirty-three men, has been a most potent agency in destroying legislative purity and honor. Annually at the State capital is repeated the disgraceful exhibition of a struggle for the custody of five millions of dollars belonging to the public—of the expenditure of thousands, and even tens of thousands, in obtaining an election to an office which, until within a year past, was attached the salary of but *seventeen hundred dollars*, now five thousand. The public money of the Commonwealth has been practically, for five or six years past, a corruption fund used to buy an election to the office of State Treasurer and other places. Had the convention of 1838 designed to supply a means of corrupting the Legislature, it could scarcely have devised a more effectual way than that provided for the election of State Treasurer. The remedy is to make the office elective by the people, and surround the custody of the public money with suitable guards and penalties.

We think too that the number of members in each House should be considerably increased. It may be possible to corrupt one hundred persons in public place, but it will be found very difficult to corrupt six hundred. The increased expense consequent on the addition of one hundred and fifty to the Senate, and say four hundred to the House, would not be great; and it would be considerable, there are times and circumstances in which the wisest economy requires a liberal expenditure in advancing public interests. We must have honesty and purity in the Legislature, no matter at what cost.

There are other matters requiring the attention of the Constitutional Convention, to which we will not for the present advert. The Legislature will act in obedience to the public will in calling the convention at an early day. It cannot be too soon.

DECLINE OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

The author of "Tom Brown" in his Harvard University address expressed a truth which will be generally recognized in the American people, who would us that we are badly represented, both abroad and at home. Every one knows the sad falling off in the ability and general character of our representation in Congress and the State Legislatures, the general cheapening of office, and the indisposition of men of the first ability and character to enter public life. The era of the JEFFERSONS and MADISONS, of the CLAYS, WEBSTERS and BENTONS, of the SEWARDS, CHASES and FESSENDENS, seems for the present at least to have passed, and their places are filled by the CAMERONS, CHANDLERS, and others of that ilk. We have indeed some able and excellent men in Congress; but the number of these who are conspicuously able does not exceed a dozen. We have many respectable and useful men in our councils, State and National, but few to whom the people look up with the confidence, or at least interest which statesmanship inspires.

The fact is that while some foreign writers, with a superficial knowledge of the people of the United States, have been misled into the notion that every man here is a politician, the most intelligent citizens of the country take next to no part at all in the business of politics. Commercial enterprise and manufacturing industry, professional, scientific and literary pursuits and the thousand ramifications of business monopolize the talent of the country. Our ablest and best men are not found in public stations, and are seldom ambitious of political or official distinction. We have had cities to build, forests to hew down, and prairies to reclaim. We have had canals to dig, railroads to build, and a vast internal commerce to develop. We have given more attention to general educational interests than any nation. We have had our full share in the advancement of science and in practical invention surpassed all others. In fact, the great minds of the country have not hitherto had the leisure to enter actively into political life. The consequence is that the political management of the country has fallen into second and third rate hands. The Congress of the United States, the highest representative body in the country, very imperfectly represents the ability, learning and enterprise of the country. Statesmanship does not pay. The present is the era of mediocrity in statesmanship, and it is so because the field has been abandoned to mediocres.

There has, however, been a marked improvement in political morals since the early days of the Republic. Political warfare is less bitter. Duelling is now the prodigate personal character are to a great extent expelled from the public service. Judges have ceased to harangue the people on politics, and to seek to inflame popular passions against their political adversaries. Drunkenness and gambling are generally reprobated even in the case of Senators and Representatives. On the whole we have improved in political morals. But modern times have developed an odious vice unknown to the early days of the Republic—the meanest and most dangerous of all political crimes, that of bribery and corruption in the public bodies. It is the crime of mediocres, in whom low cunning frequently supplies the want of ability. The only cure is to press a better class of men into the public service. Indeed our great class is needed to redeem the national character as reflected by the Congress of the United States, and the Legislatures of the several States.

THE difficulty in the way of peace between France and Germany is evidently the determination of the latter to exact and of the former to refuse the cession of territory. According to the *New Yorker Staatszeitung*, it is the almost unanimous conviction of the people of both the North and the South that the honor of the German nation demands that France shall give up the whole of Elsass and the German portion of Lothringen. For a while it was thought, with similar unanimity we presume, that the point of honor required the surrender of Metz. In reference to this, however, doubts are now prevalent. Many are of opinion that it would not be judicious to "convey" a city whose population is completely French, and certain to give their new proprietors considerable trouble for a good many years to come. Military men, naturally animated by a decided repugnance to war from their knowledge of its horrors, and of course anxious to establish a boundary which, the fighting French, in future, should not feel tempted to assail, were mostly of a mind in thinking that Metz and the line of the Moselle ought to be included in the German territorial acquisition. Having got so strong a barrier in their own possession, they supposed that peace between the two neighbors would be established forever. It is surprising to learn that this boundary is not at present so favorably regarded as it was. This is surprising because people supposed the entire country in question so familiarly known to German military men, even before the war, that new light concerning it was not expected to appears, however, on careful examination, that nearly the whole valley of the Moselle, especially in the region of Metz, is so perfectly dominated by the heights on the left as to form a strong strategical barrier for the French against the Germans. Hence the engineers conclude that if Metz were appropriated, it would be necessary for the security of Germany to appropriate the entire valley of the Moselle, to get a good defensive line, and consequently to annex a population who could never be amalgamated with the nation who had thus "conveyed" them. Hence the purpose is to demolish the fortifications of Metz and to leave the people under French rule.

IN respect to the Alsatians and the people of German Lotheringen, no great difficulties are apprehended by the conquirors. It is gratifying and not surprising to learn that they are fast becoming reconciled to their destiny as subjects of the great German empire. In the short time during which they have been under the new administration, they have already discovered that their material condition is not going to be worsened by the transfer. As they gradually learn their exemption from the necessity of paying any portion of the tremendous war damages, which must press fearfully upon France for many years, and as time shows them the blessedness of their escape, we may expect them to become enthusiastic in their devotion to their new lords. Their ordinary taxes per head under German rule will be less by rather more than one-half than they were under French rule. By the change they have come into the enjoyment of various economical advantages which they highly prize, and their trade, especially in tobacco and wine has been relieved at once from certain fetters which have interfered seriously with the general prosperity. The consciousness of an alternative which perhaps impresses them most favorably, which by itself must seem to compensate many positive advantages resigned (assuming them to have existed) is the cessation of the petty persecutions on account of their language to which they have hitherto been subjected. In the endeavor to make them thoroughly French, the agents of the government, it seems, have dealt with the use of the German tongue as a crime. Little children in the schools, who thoughtlessly or disobediently spoke German, were punished for the offense, by being required to bear on their breasts for a couple of days a tablet inscribed with the words, *Ich habe Deutsch gesprochen*—a humiliating confession of their transgression. It ought also to be known that these schools from which German has been so assiduously excluded have been neither numerous nor good—and there can be little doubt that the prospect of seeing their children educated as children are educated in Germany, will have its influence in reconciling German intelligence to the idea of the people to annexation. In Elsass, we are told, that a party of considerable force has been formed who are laboring in favor of the measure, though with some reserve in view of the possibility of the restoration of French rule. Indeed, should the German occupation continue a month or two longer, it seems probable that the question of transfer, if put to a popular vote, would be decided largely in the affirmative.

WHILE it is a point of honor with the Germans to take certain territory from the French, it is just as much a point of honor with the latter to retain it. The feeling on both sides is somewhat deep and verbeing not only with the mass but with the very *elite* of the nation. People who may have taken comparatively little interest in any other national question; certainly people willing to purchase peace by any material sacrifices named by the enemy, feel that the surrender of a part of the French territory with its people, involves national dishonor, and choose to die rather than endure such degradation. A striking illustration of the sentiments of the most worthy portion of the nation is afforded in an appeal, which is published in the late French newspapers. It is contained in a formal letter from M. LANOUVLAYE, first Secretary of the French Legation at Brussels, a son of the celebrated professor who wrote *Paris in America*, and is addressed to the German students whom he knew twenty years ago at the University of Heidelberg. The appeal, in a style of the utmost simplicity, presents the obvious arguments against annexation with great cogency and eloquence. It is unlikely that any one of the persons to whom it is addressed could read it unmoved. It is, for the most part, marked by the most admirable tone, and is entirely free from threats or braggadocio. We quote the sentence with which the appeal concludes, as indicative of the feeling with which a Frenchman regards the dismemberment of France:

> In the meantime, comrades, if the struggle must continue, if Paris is reduced to bury itself under its ruins, if the agonies of famine are to be added to the fighting French, in the future, should more feel tempted to assail, were mostly of a mind in thinking that Metz and the line of the Moselle ought to be included in the German territorial acquisition. Having got so strong a barrier in their own possession, they supposed that peace between the two' neighbors would be established forever. It is surprising to learn that this boundary is not at present so favorably regarded as it was. This is surprising because people supposed the entire country in question so familiarly known to German military men, even before the war, that new light concerning it was not expected to appears, however, on careful examination, that nearly the whole valley of the Moselle, especially in the region of Metz, is so perfectly dominated by the heights on the left as to form a strong strategical barrier for the French against the Germans. Hence the engineers conclude that if Metz were appropriated, it would be necessary for the security of Germany to appropriate the entire valley of the Moselle, to get a good defensive line, and consequently to annex a population who could never be amalgamated with the nation who had thus "conveyed" them. Hence the purpose is to demolish the fortifications of Metz and to leave the people under French rule.
>
> IN respect to the Alsatians and the people of German Lotheringen, no great difficulties are apprehended by the conquirors. It is gratifying and not surprising to learn that they are fast becoming reconciled to their destiny as subjects of the great German empire. In the short time during which they have been under the new administration, they have already discovered that their material condition is not going to be worsened by the transfer. As they gradually learn their exemption from the necessity of paying any portion of the tremendous war damages, which must press fearfully upon France for many years, and as time shows them the blessedness of their escape, we may expect them to become enthusiastic in their devotion to their new lords. Their ordinary taxes per head under German rule will be less by rather more than one-half than they were under French rule. By the change they have come into the enjoyment of various economical advantages which they highly prize, and their trade, especially in tobacco and wine has been relieved at once from certain fetters which have interfered seriously with the general prosperity. The consciousness of an alternative which perhaps impresses them most favorably, which by itself must seem to compensate many positive advantages resigned (assuming them to have existed) is the cessation of the petty persecutions on account of their language to which they have hitherto been subjected. In the endeavor to make them thoroughly French, the agents of the government, it seems, have dealt with the use of the German tongue as a crime. Little children in the schools, who thoughtlessly or disobediently spoke German, were punished for the offense, by being required to bear on their breasts for a couple of days a tablet inscribed with the words, *Ich habe Deutsch gesprochen*—a humiliating confession of their transgression. It ought also to be known that these schools from which German has been so assiduously excluded have been neither numerous nor good—and there can be little doubt that the prospect of seeing their children educated as children are educated in Germany, will have its influence in reconciling German intelligence to the idea of the people to annexation. In Elsass, we are told, that a party of considerable force has been formed who are laboring in favor of the measure, though with some reserve in view of the possibility of the restoration of French rule. Indeed, should the German occupation continue a month or two longer, it seems probable that the question of transfer, if put to a popular vote, would be decided largely in the affirmative.
>
> PARIS, 28th September, F. LABOULAYE.

THE latest argument of the Cincinnati bridge builders is that the bridge will make that city the head of navigation, by cutting off everything above. This argument amounts to a declaration of intention, and admits the entire argument against the structure. But admit the argument, and let Louisville, or some other point below Cincinnati, attempt to put it in practice, what will Cincinnati think of it then? There is a shamelessness in this argument, with which the bridge builders seek to propitiate the Cincinnatians, that is without a parallel. The destruction of the commerce of the river above is boldly avowed. This commerce amounts to hundreds of millions of dollars annually, and relates to untold millions of capital invested, and tens of thousands of persons employed. We hope that the avowal has not the sanction of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, which are virtually the Bridge Company. But that argument—if it can be so called—proves too much, and ought to arouse the river country all the way to New Orleans to the character of the proposed outrage. All that country, as well as Cincinnati herself, depends on Pittsburgh for its coal supply. It is this supply that, by making Cincinnati the head of navigation, the Bridge Company propose to cut off. Do the city of Cincinnati and the lower country want this? About vandalism like this it is idle to waste words.

A LATE number of the *Augsburg Gazette* comments upon the disadvantages which, in a military sense, Northern Germany has to put up with from the South. In the present war, the States of Southern Germany contributed about 180,000 men to the common German host for the encounter with France, while the North German Confederation contributed 344,000 men, or five-sixths of the aggregate force. Hitherto Northern Germany has had to defend against France a boundary of only a few leagues, whereas, the line from Saarbrucken to Nanzig; but in future, the line to be defended will extend from Saarbrucken to Basel, a distance nearly four times greater than before. Hitherto the southern boundary of the Northern Confederacy has been easily defensible; but by the union, the southern line of South Germany, constantly exposed to easy assault from the Tyrol and from Bohemia, becomes the boundary which United Germany will have to protect. Not in the way of objection or cavil but merely as a matter of fact, the disproportion is pointed out between the contribution of force on the part of the South and the obligation of defense assumed by the North. If at any future time Austria, France and Italy should combine against Germany, the North German Federation would be more advantageously situated strategically than united Germany will be. The important consideration, however, doubtless is that in consequence of the incorporate union it ceases to be probable that one of the parts will ever become an ally of a foreign power, in attacking the other. What has so often happened before will hardly happen again.

THE papers generally speak of the extent to which "scratching" was carried in nearly every State at the late elections. The sign is a healthy one. Voters seldom "scratch" a good candidate; and bad ones have not heretofore been "scratched" to the extent they ought to have been. There are many encouraging indications of the growth of moral worth in the estimation of the public in connection with political action. There are places where party discipline yet dominates the conscience and convictions of the voter; but this power is growing sensibly weaker, and party leaders should take the hint. This is not true of any one party, but of all parties and factions. Whoever after a philosophical survey of the whole field undertakes to predict with any confidence concerning parties any considerable distance in the future runs the risk of writing himself down a false prophet. "Men change, principles never." With the increase of intelligence principle becomes more surely the standard of action. It is this that has been manifested by the "scratching," which we hope will go on till parties will act that there will be no occasion for it.

IT is understood that Governor GRARY will, in his next message, take unqualified ground in favor of Constitutional Reform, and recommend that the Legislature take prompt action in providing for a convention. Public opinion is rapidly forming in support of this measure, which will acquire new strength from the recommendation of his Excellency, than whom no one knows better the necessity for it. We view with no little satisfaction the progress of this sentiment, having been among the very earliest to propose constitutional reform as the only way to remedy abuses which afflict the State. It will not be wise, however, to count on the measure encountering no opposition. It will have strong and persistent opponents, who for the present keep in the background or fight shy. Reforms that purify bode no good to them; and the prevention of special legislation would destroy the means whereby they plunder the public and perpetuate themselves in power. The friends of Reform should be prepared for the ambuscade style of tactics which their opponents have undoubtedly adopted and will attempt to put in practice.

IT is understood that the Hon. JOHN CESSNA, of the Sixteenth District, proposes to contest the election in his district, in which he was beaten by fifteen votes, on the ground of the colonization of a large number of voters from Franklin and Somerset counties, who, he says, had no legal right of suffrage except in their own district. It is understood that the Hon. D. J. MORRELL will also contest for the seat in the Seventeenth District, frauds having been discovered, whereby an apparent majority of eleven was given to SPEER, Democrat.

NOTWITHSTANDING all that has been said in denial of the report that Mr. CAMERON had a paralytic attack on Friday, it does seem that he was seriously prostrated by an attack of some kind, and his condition must have been thought critical; for we are assured by the Philadelphia *North American* "that instead of continuing to the Atlanta, Georgia, cotton fair, for which he had engaged to be present, he was advised to deliver political speeches, he returned to Lochiel by special train for recuperation."

WENDELL PHILLIPS has been nominating Gen. GRANT for re-election, and saying many favorable things of him which are at the same time all true. As MR. PHILLIPS seldom says favorable things of anybody, the bare suspicion is awakened that he has heard that his name has been used in connection with the English Mission. Is it possible that he is as human as that?

THE officers of the navy have their wrongs to be righted. They complain that while an army officer is promoted after a few years or more years of consecutive service, or can be sent before a retiring board for examination at any time when the War Department consents or directs, a navy officer is peremptorily retired when his name has been borne on the register for forty-five years, or when he attains to the age of sixty-two. The trouble is that there is some opposition with the Department about retiring an army officer, but the law is peremptory about putting a navy officer out of commission, whether he is mentally vigorous or not. Admiral FARRAGUT, for example, Farragut, who was sixty-one years old when the war broke out, and the most of whose most valuable services would have been lost to the nation, according to the present law question. There seems to be a grievance worthy of redress, and it is to be hoped that Congress will act with justice towards our sailors in regard to the matter.

THE woman's rights leaders of Massachusetts have asked the opinion of every candidate on the four State tickets in regard to female suffrage, and find none directly opposing it. Therefore they advise that a petition for female suffrage to vote according to their political and personal preferences for such candidates only as have publicly espoused their cause. They say "scratch remorselessly from your tickets every name that does not appear, and substitute the name of a known friend in its stead. Above all, attend the primary meetings in your Senatorial and Representative districts. Oppose the nomination of any man for any office of any opponent of woman suffrage. Secure the nomination and election of members of the Legislature who will vote next winter for the enfranchisement of women in all its relations, and the establishment of a Republican form of government in the old Bay State."

IT is now given out by the *Herald's* Washington special that the account in the Boston *Traveller* purporting to explain the removal of Minister Motley, contains "but a grain of truth, hidden among bushels of misrepresentations, and in many falsifications. In short, "bosh," we are told, to say that it was in any way due to Senator Sumner's opposition to the San Domingo treaty. The correspondent concludes: "Mr. Motley's own deliberate disinclination of orders and refusal to follow explicit instructions, his toadyism and unamerican course generally, were the real objections in the President's mind no longer than since at the Court of St. James. The whole business very forcibly suggests that there should be an end of those private removals of high public officers, without the people having the opportunity to know whether the action is right or wrong.

DON MANUEL DELMONTE, who is reported to have been offered the mission to Spain by Prim, is considered to be a fortunate selection, for the best interests of the island. Although his brother is Minister of Justice for Baez, he is believed to have been named by Cabral, who claims to be the power behind the throne. Delmonte is a well educated and talented man, who has had much experience in public affairs, and if he becomes President will probably favor the project which Cabral does not oppose, except that he does not want to have it completed by Baez. Anything which bids fair to restore peace to even one of the Central American republics is to be welcomed.

THE Guzman Blanco revolutionary Government in Venezuela seemed to have gained the ascendancy, but it is now yielding to the sentiment of the people of the country, and it is well that such should be the case, if the stories about Blanco are half of them true. One of them is that he imprisoned the Archbishop of Caracoas for refusing to celebrate a Te Deum in honor of his victories. He has a number of the leading business men of Caracoas imprisoned in their homes and says he will starve them to death unless they pay such sums of money as he demands. Is he carrying on the country by a system of extortion and blackmail unheard of, even in those regions.

ANOTHER land is ready to join us. The Canadians are scarcely through rejoicing over the addition of the Province of Manitoba to the Dominion, when we hear that an agent of the Red River people is *en route* to Washington to ask the United States to intercede with Great Britain against the cruelties of the gentle Canadians and permit the new Province to join the great Republic. The intercession is more likely to be granted than the annexations.

AT the cabinet meeting on Tuesday, Secretary COX voluntarily repudiated the account of differences between him and the President, as given in a Cincinnati *Chronicle* special that he, the COX, had published. Now let the whole discussion be ended by publishing the correspondence that did pass between the President and General COX.

OCEAN CABLES.

New Lines to be Chartered Next Winter.

A Washington letter to the Cincinnati *Commercial* gives a statement as to the cable and land telegraph projects likely to come before Congress at the approaching session. From this we summarize the following facts. First in order is the Pacific Submarine Telegraph Company, with Cyrus W. Field backed by English capital, the New York Associated Press, and the Western Union Telegraph Company. The corporators are Peter Cooper, Moses Taylor, Marshall O. Roberts, Wilson G. Hunt, Prof. Morse, Dudley Field, W. H. Webb and Darius O. Mills. The company propose, from California to Japan, *via* the Hawaiian Islands, or by any more practicable route, and ask Congress for an annual warrant of $500,000 for twenty years, and also the monopoly for that period of landing and working a cable on the Pacific coast. Government messages are to have priority over all others, and are to be free to the extent of the annual subsidy.

But there is another scheme with General "Baldy" Smith at its head, that probably has come from the trouble between Mr. Fields's Anglo-American Telegraph Company's contract with General Smith's International Cable Company, in regard to the extension of lines in the West Indies. General Smith seeks to charter the International Telegraph Company, which proposes cables both to China and Europe. For these lines it asks Government aid to the extent of five hundred thousand dollars annually for ten years, or ten million dollars, gold, in all. The Atlantic Cable for which to charge more than five dollars for a ten word message. It agrees to lose the entire subsidy if it ever enters into combination with existing trans-Atlantic companies. Both of these —Atlantic and Pacific—are to transmit all Government dispatches free of charge. There is, of course, no monopoly of landing to be asked as to the Atlantic Cable, nor as to the Pacific, it is understood.

The Pacific Cable Company proposes to complete a line from California to Japan and China within five years, on a forfeiture of $2,000. The aid asked by this company is a guarantee of six per cent. interest for thirty years on one-half of the bonds to be issued—the same being limited to eight millions of dollars. The Government can use the line free to the extent of the guarantee, and to have the right of purchase of the contract within five years. The total guarantee asked for is $7,200,000.

Mr. Field also proposes to finish his Pacific cable within five years, forfeiting $100 000 if he should not do so, and to sell at the same price and ten per cent. increase. Gen. Smith offers the same terms. In proof of his ability to do what he undertakes, he shows that his company now has four cables in use between Florida and Cuba, besides having made its "plan for connecting by telegraph cables all the West India Islands, British and Dutch Guiana, the Isthmus of Panama, and not requiring over five thousand miles of cable, which is under contract to be submerged during the present year."

Another scheme is that of the Trans-Atlantic Postal Company, a purely American corporation, which proposes to lay a cable from New York to Belgium. It is no monopoly, except as concession from Belgium of but nine years grant of landing, provided our Government make the same concession here. It asks no subsidy of money, land or guarantee of interest, and the company only asks the free use of its lines for thirty minutes in every twenty-four hours. It only asks that its dispatches may be despatched at any post-office and transmitted through the mails to New York. W. C. Farney, the projector, explains as follows regarding this request:

"The Western Union Telegraph Company, which owns ninety-five per cent. of all inland telegraph lines, has made a contract to give all its dispatches to the present Atlantic cable, if the cable be laid to Belgium, persons outside of New York city, where there are only Western Union offices, must substitute the cable, as the Western Union would refuse to put forward the dispatches, while the cable would receive twenty-three cents for each message, that is three cents regular United States inland postage, and twenty cents per for stamps, &c. All the Government is expected to do is to receive the dispatches and forward them by mail to the office of the Cable Company, while the revenue to the United States Government will be about $70,000, with little or no increase of clerks or cost of any kind."

Besides these there is another project for a line from New York to Bermuda, and the "Florida Telegraph Company," which wants the privilege of building lines to the West Indies, Mexico and Central America. Then there is talk of reviving the project to run a line by western coast of Northern America and along the eastern coast of Asia to Shanghai. These different schemes will probably result in the addition of from one to two thousand miles of telegraph lines, and there will be some live log lobbying over them.

THE manufacture of steel rails has assumed the position of another established industry in the United States, and where the manufacturers had to seek for purchasers a few months ago, they are now employed to their utmost, and only are the old works driven up to their full capacity, but they are extending themselves, while new establishments are about to be erected. Every railway traveler in the country has reason to rejoice that so much is now doing so much in the way of using the steel rails, which increase the ease of movement and speed of trains and lessens the chances for accident. This entire commercial industry is only three years old in America, yet it has done great things, which would have been impossible without protection. The movement received its first impetus, however, from the Pennsylvania Central management, which was the first to test and use American Bessemer steel rails on an extensive scale, and whose orders in the steel trade have been the largest. The works now in operation in this county making the Bessemer steel rail have an annual capacity of 100,000 tons, and are situated at Newburg, Ohio, Troy, Pennsylvania, Cleveland, New York, and Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. The last is three miles below the capital city, and is the property of the Pennsylvania Steel Company. This is one of the most important manufacturing establishments in the country, and the *State Journal*, in referring to it with just pride, says: "It was erected three years ago at a cost of over $1,000,000, and consists of an iron foundry, a machine shop, a rail mill, a forge for blooming ingots, with four heating furnaces, and supplied with the heaviest steam hammer used in this country. There is also a rolling mill, with a train of rolls, a train of rollers, furnaces, hammers, saws, presses, drills and all other appliances to complete the establishment.

THE recent orders of the Canadian authorities to their subordinates charged with guarding the waters of the Dominion against American fishermen, to arrest them if the Government will pursue the policy of retaliation against all American enterprises. The commanders of armed schooners are ordered not to admit any American fishing vessel within three miles of any part of land in the mouth of any British bay or creek, where the same is less than ten miles wide. Commanders are instructed to give only one warning, and if that is disregarded compulsory measures may be used. Care must be taken not to exercise the extreme step of seizure against foreign fishing vessels that may have been driven within the proscribed lines by the tides, winds or such cause, the limits of British waters are said to be, for the present, exceptional, yet they are substantially those that Her Majesty's Government is clearly of the opinion that Great Britain is entitled to under the Convention of 1813. It is against the retaliatory policy, that Congressman Butler proposes violent measures. He is unwilling to wait longer upon the diplomacy that has been exchanging notes upon this subject for the last two years, while the fishermen of Gloucester have less freedom to ply their vocation than at any time since the troubles began.

MANY improvements must still be made before the light-house service is as good as it should be. The Cambria would not have been lost, we are told, had a fog-horn been attached to the light-house that had been asked for on Mistraline Island, or if the light on Innistrahue had been more brilliant. Evidently the light of the fixed lights that are now in use on the magneto-electric, provided that inventors succeed in making the apparatus for its use more simple and within the ability of ordinary light-keepers to handle, is in consequence of the want of it. There can be no real satisfaction in the use of these lights by those who sacrifice it at the command of fashion and false notions of delicacy and beauty, as is now done upon the eyes of so many children. Physician's fees make a considerable item in the expenses of many families, and in a great measure this augmentation of the cost of living results from ignorance or disregard of the laws of health. Many of the ills might be advantageously used to a far greater extent than it now is. The undoubted benefit to the health and convenience of the people, and a profusion of light in dwellings would prove a most effectual remedy for dyspepsia, and many of the "ills which flesh is heir to" would be in the numerous nostrums sold by medical charlatans.

"Let there be light," was the command of Omnipotence when darkness prevailed the face of the earth, and we should not ignore the light which this powerful agency, by which all the operations of nature, confers upon us.

GENERAL BRINKERHOFF tried to hold a Free Trade meeting in Cincinnati the other evening. Among other things, he asserted that the wages of an English mechanic are double those of an American mechanic. This brought a denial from one of the audience, who said that, as seventy per cent. of an English laborer's earnings were spent for prime necessities, such as flour, beef, etc., exported in large quantities from this country, the balance was quite a trifle too high. At the end of his address, one of the audience told him he would become a convert if he could name any free trade nation on the face of the earth whose laboring classes were better off than in the United States. The "emissary" began to theorize that the English mechanic's wages were higher than were those of this country. The stubborn questioner refused to be satisfied and reiterated his challenge, which the lecturer found a position too practical for him, and said no more.

HON. THOMAS SWANN, ex-Governor of Maryland, is a Democratic candidate for Congress, and as such feels called upon to denounce the election laws of Congress. Denunciation is not enough for Mr. Swann, and he is going to incite election troubles at Baltimore. He tells his followers "Congress had made the negroes lords of the soil; here, in Baltimore, at least, we will teach them that white men shall rule." Mr. Swann's objection to the enforcement of the Fifteenth Amendment, but it is impossible to see how he is going to help business, unless he uses force to Keep the "negroes" from voting at all. If this is attempted, the way is opened to violence and disorder. In the confusion Mr. Swann, perhaps, expects to be elected.

THE adventures of an American sent recently to Europe to instruct the artist to which suspicion of Prussian spies is carried. When near Elbeuf, which is situated about four miles from the Paris and Rouen Railway, he was seized as a spy. The ground for suspicion was his having hair inclined to be red and something of precision in his gait. On his way to the Maire's office, a mob shouted "Hang him! Kill him!" and it was with difficulty that the prisoner escaped. He contrived he left the railway to hire a carriage to go to Elbeuf. The driver refused to go, while the fishermen of Gloucester have less freedom to ply their vocation than at any time since the troubles began.

LIGHT IN DWELLINGS.

From the American Engineer.

Changes in the construction of buildings intended for the occupation of families are constantly made as fast as they indicate improvement; but there is much yet to be done, especially for those who dwell in large cities.

The pale and delicate appearance of many residents of our large cities manifests a lack of robust physical health, and the habits of many too plainly show a want of vital vigor.

Undoubtedly there are various causes for this sickly condition, and many of the habits of those who dwell in densely populated places, but it is probable that one of them—and not the least important—is that the inhabitants of cities do not get enough of the health-giving light of the sun.

Observation has shown that in the vegetable as well as in the animal kingdom, the action of light is essential to many of the operations of Nature. Plants which grow in dark places have not the green color which they have in light gives them, and in the highest order of animal creation we find that man, who sleeps a considerable part of the day, and live under gas light, have not the bronzed complexion which the industrious farmer, who spends his days in open fields, receives from the rays of the sun; nor do they enjoy the vigorous health which men who live in light possess.

Young women generally desire a fair complexion; but how fearful is the sacrifice frequently made in order to obtain it. Those in cities; not one in ten grows to mature age in good health, and what a vast amount of physical suffering is endured in consequence of the want of it. There can be no real satisfaction in life where health is wanting, and those who sacrifice it at the command of fashion and false notions of delicacy and beauty, really injure themselves and their unborn children. Physician's fees make a considerable item in the expenses of many families, and in a great measure this augmentation of the cost of living results from ignorance or disregard of the laws of health. Many of the ills might be advantageously used to a far greater extent than it now is. The undoubted benefit to the health and convenience of the people, and a profusion of light in dwellings would prove a most effectual remedy for dyspepsia, and many of the "ills which flesh is heir to" would be in the numerous nostrums sold by medical charlatans.

"Let there be light," was the command of Omnipotence when darkness prevailed the face of the earth, and we should not ignore the light which this powerful agency, by which all the operations of nature, confers upon us.

THE Erie Railway conspirators seem to have been driven from Judge Shelter in the New York State Courts to the United States Courts, where justice will be meted out between them and the English holders of the company's stock. The case was originally brought under an old statute of 1789, and also one of 1866, upon the ground that foreign holders, as aliens, are entitled to having their cause settled in the United States Court. The case is declared under the law, and it is to be hoped that there will be no time lost in getting a final decision, which will surely not be in favor of Fisk and Gould.

THE St. Louis *Democrat*, the Republican organ in Missouri, supporting the Schurz-Brown bolters, predicts the result of the election in the following language: "Two weeks more, and the people of Missouri will win the peace which President Grant tries to vainly secure. Two weeks more will see it all under the seal the whole tribe of proscriptives and malignants. Radical rule will be dead, and peace and order that ushers forth new ideas and new interests shall engage their attention."

PENNSYLVANIA seems to be in favor just now at Washington, according to the correspondents. From having no Cabinet officer or prominent man in place, we now hear that a Pennsylvanian is to be Commissioner of Internal Revenue, that another is talked of for Minister to England and that the Postmaster Generalship is to go to a third, with a chance that still another may be put into the State Department. Very likely.

THERE was imported at New York, last year, from the various South American ports, a little over 3,000,000 lbs curled hair, amounting to about $960,000. When imported it is not curled, but in the natural state, just as it is taken from the horses, of which many thousands are killed every year on the vast pampas in Central South America, and is made up into ropes here and after wards picked by machinery and by hand, when it is ready for use.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE TEMPERANCE UNION.

This society was formed in 1867, by a State Convention, which was composed of delegates from *all* the religious denominations of the State, and also from all the forms of temperance organization. That Convention was very large, numbering over four hundred delegates, and among them were many of the best minds in the State. The object designed to be secured by the organization of the Union was the creation of an agency by which the Churches could be reached and induced to take a more active and *united* action in favor of protecting society from the evils of intemperance. Previous to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, which introduced slavery as the leading political issue of the nation, each State had its general temperance society, which employed men of good character and position to travel at large, preaching and lecturing; and these men, in connection with those sent out by the other forms of temperance organization, had so far educated the public mind against legalizing the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, that *fourteen* States had taken action in favor of the temperance reform. Twelve of these States had passed statute laws, most of them prohibitory, but all far better than the old license system, while Ohio and Michigan prohibited the granting of liquor license in their constitutions, and neither of these States have any license to sell intoxicating drinks to this day.

But, when slavery had seized the public mind and the political parties became actively engaged in its discussion, the State temperance societies were compelled to abandon their efforts for general education, and the cause declined in its influence over the people. The rebellion which broke out in 1861, and continued until 1865, demoralized all the general temperance societies, and at the close of the war the temperance cause was left entirely in the hands of the secret orders of temperance, as they are called. In 1865, the National Temperance Convention met in Cincinnati in the month of August, and reconstructed the temperance reform by placing it on a purely religious platform, and organizing the National Temperance Union, now located in the city of New York. That convention, also, requested the formation of State Unions in each and every State, and the making of them auxiliary to the parent society. It was in accordance with this policy that the Pennsylvania State Union was formed in February 1867. Its board of managers is composed of minis ters and members from all the leading religious bodies of the State and also of representatives from all other forms of temperance organization, making it a union of the whole temperance element of Pennsylvania.

The ground now taken by the national and State societies is that "the Christian Church should be the *leader* of this reform, because she is God's appointed agency for the reformation of men. The work of the State Union is therefore to induce *all* the religious denominations of the State, *as denominations*, and not leave it in the hands of outside societies *alone*. Rev. P. Coombe, the Corresponding Secretary of the Union, has visited forty-seven of the counties of this State during the last two years, and testifies to the cheerfulness with which the churches in general are taking hold of this reform. He is now in Pittsburgh, and will remain here for a month, preaching on Sabbath in the various churches and delivering lectures during the week. Those desiring Mr. Coombe's services will find him at the St. Nicholas Hotel, Fourth avenue and Grant street.

LIGHT IN DWELLINGS.

From the American Engineer.

Changes in the construction of buildings intended for the occupation of families are constantly made as fast as they indicate improvement; but there is much yet to be done, especially for those who dwell in large cities.

The pale and delicate appearance of many residents of our large cities manifests a lack of robust physical health, and the habits of many too plainly show a want of vital vigor.

Undoubtedly there are various causes for this sickly condition, and many of the habits of those who dwell in densely populated places, but it is probable that one of them—and not the least important—is that the inhabitants of cities do not get enough of the health-giving light of the sun.

Observation has shown that in the vegetable as well as in the animal kingdom, the action of light is essential to many of the operations of Nature. Plants which grow in dark places have not the green color which they have in light gives them, and in the highest order of animal creation we find that man, who sleeps a considerable part of the day, and live under gas light, have not the bronzed complexion which the industrious farmer, who spends his days in open fields, receives from the rays of the sun; nor do they enjoy the vigorous health which men who live in light possess.

Young women generally desire a fair complexion; but how fearful is the sacrifice frequently made in order to obtain it. Those in cities; not one in ten grows to mature age in good health, and what a vast amount of physical suffering is endured in consequence of the want of it. There can be no real satisfaction in life where health is wanting, and those who sacrifice it at the command of fashion and false notions of delicacy and beauty, really injure themselves and their unborn children. Physician's fees make a considerable item in the expenses of many families, and in a great measure this augmentation of the cost of living results from ignorance or disregard of the laws of health. Many of the ills might be advantageously used to a far greater extent than it now is. The undoubted benefit to the health and convenience of the people, and a profusion of light in dwellings would prove a most effectual remedy for dyspepsia, and many of the "ills which flesh is heir to" would be in the numerous nostrums sold by medical charlatans.

"Let there be light," was the command of Omnipotence when darkness prevailed the face of the earth, and we should not ignore the light which this powerful agency, by which all the operations

Weekly Commercial.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 26, 1870.

Our money market continues to move along smoothly, and there are no changes of moment to report. This may also be said of the local stock market.

—The New York money market was very easy, and borrowers on call have readily supplied their requirements at 4@6 per cent., the marginal rate being 5. The reserve of the banks will doubtless be further strengthened in view of the large Treasury payments during the present and coming week. A continued demand is reported at the banks for discounts, while outside buyers readily take prime commercial acceptances.

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	112
U. S. 6s, 1881	113½
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	111½
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	111½
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	111½
U. S. 10-40s	109½
6-20s, January and July, 1865	110¾
6-20s, January and July, 1867	110¾
6-20s, January and July, 1868	110¾
Union Pacific Railway	93½
Central Pacific Railway	92
Currency Pacifics	111½

—The New York *Tribune* of yesterday says: The stock market continued weak throughout most of the day, rather against the expectation of a majority in the street, the support of the bull cliques having been anticipated after the decline which took place Monday. It is believed by some of the knowing ones of the Stock Exchange that the decline is a part of the present programme of the large holders of stock, with an intent to draw in the market a large short interest as a base of operations. If true, there is a move on the chessboard of speculation which displays more shrewdness and intelligence than has been manifested for months, and if not clumsily managed by premature interference, may result in giving greater animation and strength to the market. The bears are sure to sell upon a declining market, and the more decided the decline, the more extensive will be their operations. In a speculative point of view, the best course for the bull cliques to pursue is doubtless to allow prices to settle down; for the lower the points touched the larger will be their profits on purchases, while the lower figures will doubtless attract an outside demand, which the market sadly needs to give it strength and activity. In this way the owners of large "elephants" may finally dispose of them to the ignorant community. If, on the other hand, entirely ignoring the indifference, apathy, and timidity of outside and inside operators, the cliques persist in sustaining prices against the current of popular opinion, the market is liable to linger in the groove in which it has run for months, and they will continue to be the owners, and, indeed all we know to the contrary, contented owners of the shares they now hold. In the absence of all the features which have given animation to the market, and the transactions in New York Central and Lake Shore have been of quite large size, Union has apparently advanced too fast to suit the views and purposes of the clique, and has probably been checked by the manipulators themselves who have assumed to purchase it aided by sales to realize on the part of the followers of the clique. Thus the check and decline in Western Union is accounted for. All things considered we may adopt the opinion of the street, that a decline in the face of transactions opening a prospect of more lively times in the Stock Exchange, "a consummation most devoutly to be wished" by the commission houses in Wall street and vicinity. The weakness of the market has extended to the entire list of active stocks, with a decline ranging from ½ to 1½ per cent. The depression has been most marked in miscellaneous shares, which were vigorously hammered by the bears.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of the leading Stocks, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

Boards.	10:30	11:30	1:30	2:30	3:30
October 26, 1870.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
C. & I.	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼
Do scrip	87	87	87	87	87
Do pref	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼
Reading	100	100	100	100	100
Harlem	130	130	130		
Mich. Cent	130	130½	130½		
Mich. S. guar	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼
Ill. Cent	138	138	138½		
Cle. & Pitts	106	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼
C. & R. W	80½	80½	80½	80½	80½
Do pref	94	94	94	94	94
Fort Wayne	111¾	111	111	110½	110½
Do pref	93	93	93	93	93
Chi. & Alt	115	116	115	115	115
Do pref				118½	118½
R. I. & Alt					
Pac. Mail	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
Canton	58½	58½	58½		
W. U. Tel	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾
Quicksilver	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
Do pref	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
Adams Ex	67	67	67	67	67
Am. Ex	58	58	58	58	58
U. S. Ex	113½	112	111½	112	112

Ex-dividend.

A comparison between yesterday and to-day's quotations shows the following changes:

	Tues.	Wed.	Adv.	Dec.
Central & Hudson	91¾	92¾	¼	
N. Y. Central scrip	86¾	87	¼	
Erie	23¾	23¾		
Reading	99¾	100	¼	
Harlem	129½	130	½	
Illinois Central	136¾	138	1¼	
Lake Shore	91¾	91¾		¼
Cleve. and Pitts	106	106¼	¼	
Northwestern	80¾	80¾		¼
Do preferred	94½	94		½
Rock Island	111	110¾		¼
Ft. Wayne	93	93		
Do. preferred	93	93¼	¼	
Wabash	92	92¾	¾	
Do. preferred	76	76		
Fort Wayne	98	98¼	¼	
Ohio and Miss	47¾	47¾		
Pacific Mail	48	47¾		¼
Adams Express	67	67		
Am. Ex	58	58		
U. S. Ex	112	112		

Ex-dividend.

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers, and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	90½
Philadelphia and Erie	20¼
Lehigh Navigation	52
Catawissa preferred	34
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	44
Lehigh Valley Railroad	58
North Pennsylvania Railroad	54
Camden and Amboy Railroad	118
Schuylkill Navigation	16
Philadelphia Passenger Railway	14½

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Railroad Securities, Gold, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, and buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission as the New York firms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY October 26, 1870. }

REMARKS—The market, generally speaking, has undergone no quotable change as relates either to prices or demand for most of the leading articles was fair, and sales were regular at prices that have ruled for some days. In regard to trade, there is ample room for improvement. There is nothing just now that would improve trade so much as a good stage of water. Unless all signs fail we shall not have to wait long. When that time comes look out for heavy and active shipments. The demand for Pittsburgh manufactures was never equal to the present. Notwithstanding the daily shipments by rail there is still a large accumulation on hand, awaiting a rise of waters to produce—the receipts were fair and sales were of a similar description. Prices have undergone no material change. Flour remains steady. Leading agents report a fair business doing. The mills are evidently situated in the same way. Groceries—The market is well supplied with the various articles that properly belong to this department. Country merchants are purchasing liberally on account of the low prices at which these articles can be obtained. This is the true reason of the large increase in trade. There is no use in going further.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past two weeks. They will be found useful for reference:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	6,616	6,316	12,932
Apples, bbls	5,727	5,981	11,698
Potatoes, bush	940	1,468	2,263
Corn, sacks	2,394	1,365	3,759
Wheat, sacks	3,842	4,975	6,817
Barley, sacks	1,042	1,775	2,818
Rye, sacks	980	784	1,469
Oats, sacks	4,970	5,781	10,751
Butter, pkgs	141	169	318
Bacon, tierces	115	139	254
Dried Beef, tierces		48	48

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—The market has undergone no change; a fair business was transacted at the following: Potash, 7@7½c; Pearls, 9@9½c; Soda Ash, continued, 3½ @ 4c; Caustic, 6@6½c; Dommick, 4½ @ cent. 3½ @ 3¾.

APPLES—The supply on the market is a large one; the receipts since our last week's report foot up 5,981 bbls. The current rates were $2 50@2 75 for fair to prime; $3 00@3 50 for choice.

BEANS, CORN—The supply is in excess of the demand; prices have declined 10c. We now report sales at 65@70c per bu, extreme rates.

BUTTER—The market is dull and weak at a very unsettled state; correct figures are difficult to obtain. Planted nominal at 27 15 ¶ bush; clover sold at 26@27 00.

CANDLES—Sales of mould at 13½@c; star 20c; examine lots 16@18c ¶ lb.

BUTTER—The firmness we have previously noticed continues. All choice parcels of roll find ready purchasers at 35@36c ¶ lb; closing at Common and medium lots very dull; prices unchanged.

PEARL BARLEY—Sales of No. 1 at 5½c ¶ lb, 7.25@7.50 ¶ 100 lbs. Sales of 2,000 lbs in barrels 50 lbs @6c; 100 barrels of 100 lbs at $5 50.

BEESWAX—The market is well supplied. We note regular sales at 30@31c ¶ lb.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The new crop comes in slowly; old sells at $4 50 ¶ 100 lbs; new commands $6 00 per cwt.

BRANS—The demand was fair and sales were regular from store at $20@20 50 ¶ bushel, the latter for choice new ones.

CHAIRS AND TUBS—The supply is fully up to the demand, and sales are regularly made at the following figures: Rockers, Cane Bottom Rockers $18; Eastern Cultivated $12@13 per barrel.

CIDER—In moderate supply, with sales at 8@9c per gallon.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The firmness we have previously noticed continues. The stock on hand having been very materially reduced during the past few days. The current rates were Shoulders 16½@17c, sides 18½@19c, clear, 19@19½c; short ribbed sides 18½@c; clear sides 19c; sugar cured hams, canvassed, 25@ 25½c; shoulders, sugar-cured canvassed, 16½c; breakfast bacon, sugar-cured, clear, 22c; mess pork $27 50 ¶ bbl; dried beef, canvassed, 22½c. Sales of Beef tongues at $8 ¶ dozen. Hogs' tongues $1 00 ¶ dozen.

APPLE BUTTER—The receipts are increasing, with a fair supply; sales were made at a variety of prices, ranging from 60@75c ¶ gallon.

CORN MEAL—The supply is up with that of the demand; we note sales at 85@90 ¶ bush.

EGGS—The supply is increasing, and prices have declined 2c ¶ dozen since our last.

COAL—Market well supplied. We note sales of anthracite at the wharf 5 00 ¶ ton by the car load.

CEMENT—Market well supplied; sales of Pittsburgh Hydraulic at $2 60@2 65 ¶ bbl; Louisville at $2 40@2 50 ¶ bbl.

HOPS—Wanted; sales in tierces at 15@17c in bags at 18c; in buckets at 18½c; country lard sold at lower prices.

HAY—Steady; sales in tierces at 15@17c in bags at 18c; in buckets at 18½c; country lard sold at lower prices.

HAY—Steady; sales in tierces at 15@17c in bags at 18c; in buckets at 18½c; country lard sold at lower prices.

HAY—The market contains a fair stock. Prices unchanged, with sales at 30@ 32 ¶ ¶.

HONEY—The previous advance is still being raised, and dealers report an active demand at the following figures: Rectified $7 00; prime 1 00; highwines $1 00, strictly wines $1 75 to $2 00 according to age and quality.

RAGS—Market quiet and unchanged; sales are regularly made at 4@4½c per pound.

CHEESE—In fair supply; we note sales at 20c; Reported sales at 27 00@28 00 ¶ bush.

GROCERIES—The market was steady, but not very active. Dealers content that their time will come. We note regular sales at the following figures:

COFFEE—Sales Java at 29@27½c; Rio, fair to choice, 19@21@22½c ¶ ¶.

SUGARS—Crushed, powdered and granulated 10½c; A coffee 10¼c; B coffee 10¼c; extra C 9¾c; C 9¾c; C yellow 12@13c; Porto Rico, 11c for fair; and 12c for choice.

RAW SUGAR—Orleans 11@12c; Cuba 10¾@ 11¼c; Havana, in boxes, 11¼@12¾c; Molasses sugars 9¾@10¼c, being an advance of ¼@¾c ¶ ¶.

SYRUPS—Ravenger & Elders, 90c; white honey drips, 80c; Lovering's 95c; silver drips, 75c; Golden 60c; amber and lower grades 45, 50 and 60c ¶ gal.

MOLASSES—Sales New Orleans (old) at 85@ 90c ¶ gallon; Porto R. 80 to 70@65c; New Orleans molasses (new crop) in fair demand at 70c ¶ gallon.

TURNIPS—The market contains a good supply, with a fair trade demand at 40 ¶ bush.

BAR LEAD—There is a fair trade demand, and sales are regularly reported at 7½@8c ¶ lb.

HIDES—are selling in a regular way at 3@ 3½c ¶ lb.

LIME—In fair demand; we are reported sales of Cleveland white at $2 25 ¶ bush; Eastern at 75c.

HAY—The receipts have increased; prices are a shade easier at $20 00 from wagon at $12, $13 @18 ¶ ton.

GRAIN—The market since our last has undergone no material change. The receipts for the last twenty-four hours were: Oats, 971 sacks; corn, 1,365 sacks; barley, 775 sacks; wheat, 132 sacks; corn, 439 sacks. The current rates with moderate sales were as follows: Wheat—red $1 15@ 1 20; white, $1 30 @1 35@1 35. Oats—are steady; the demand keeps pace with the supply; sales were made from a lot at 45@46c, from store 48 @50c. Corn—dull, with more sellers than buyers. Rye—not much selling; receipts were light; the nominal rates are, old 75@80c, new 55 @60c ¶ bush. Barley—offer at rather lively development, the sales being few and far between, as heavy dealers are holding off. The nominal rates are 80@85c from wagon and store. Barley—dull; not wanted at present, nor is there a low figure. Reported sales of 2 cars Ohio spring at 90@95c@1 ¶ bush.

RICE—Sales of Rangoon at 8c; Carolina 9@ 9½c; Patna 8½@9c ¶ ¶.

OIL MEAL—$38@39 ¶ ton at the mills; $40@41 from store.

ONIONS—The supply is light and price have advanced; sales at $4 50@5 00 ¶ bbl.

PRUNES—In fair demand. Sales Prunes at 12½c; currants 18½c; layer raisins $4 50 ¶ box; Valencia raisins 16c ¶ pound.

SALT—Market well supplied; sales by the car load at 60@65c; sales from store at the usual advance.

TALLOW—Sales of city rendered at 8½@9c.

WOOL—Market unchanged; sales of 3 barrels unwashed fleece at 38c; 2 barrels washed at 48c; $5 00, and all reported transactions were at these figures. We quote the following rates:

50 lbs upper creek..... 3 00
1,000 lbs upper creek..... 3 00
200 lbs lower creek..... 3 00
1,000 lbs Petroleum Center..... 3 12½
1,000 lbs lower creek..... 3 15
2,000 lbs lower creek..... 3 12½
200 lbs lower creek..... 3 12½
2,000 lbs lower creek, S. O., 1st 3 months 3 00
1,000 lbs lower creek, gravity..... 2 30
500 lbs lower creek, gravity..... 3 25

NEW YORK, October 26.—Cotton quiet but firm; spot 36 gravity, held at 33½@33 60; but little doing on City delivery.

SHAMBURG, October 26.—Market quiet and weak at 93 00 on road.

PHILADELPHIA, October 26.—Market quiet and dull; prices unchanged.

ROUSSVILLE, October 26.—Market very dull and; inactive, as but few buyers appear; the few offerings $2 95@3; small lot sold this morning. Oil City, next month's next year, at $2 05.

ERADY BEND, October 26.—Market dull (Jennings) well, on Armstrong Run, is flowing 100 barrels.

PLEASANTVILLE, October 26.—The market is quiet as at Oil City.

PHILADELPHIA, October 26, 5:15 P. M.—Market quiet; October, 29¾c; November, 29½c; December, 29½c.

OIL CITY, October 26.—Market quiet $3 10 to $3 12½ cash buyers; sellers at Oil City at $3 25.

ROUSSVILLE October 26.—Market quiet and dull; offering $3 15@3 20. Nothing doing.

TIDIOUTE, October 26.—Market very dull at $3 00.

NEW YORK, October 26.—Crude 11¾@12c; refined 25½c. Market dull.

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY, October 27, 1870. }

REMARKS—Since our last general review there has been but very little change in the markets. Cotton sheetings have been reduced ½c. All wool prints are unchanged. Dealers in all branches of trade report a fair business. As before remarked, if you would find your way to reliable houses, consult the columns of the COMMERCIAL—they will not lead you astray. Below will be found carefully corrected lists of the leading articles of Pittsburgh manufactured goods, &c.:

PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, October 29, 1870. }

SHEETINGS.

Penn Mills	12½c	Juniata R	11 c
Anchor A	12½c	Anchor C	11½c
Eagle Extra	12½c	Eagle	11 c
Conewago	12 c	Glencoe	11 c
Cambo	12 c	Pennsylvania	10½c
Nonatook	12 c	Magnolia	11 c
Pittsburgh Family	11½c	Highland	10 c
Walnut Creek	11 c	White Rock	9½c

PRINTS.

Merrimack D	12 c	Mourning	10½c
Merrimack W	12 c	American	11½@12 c
Sprague	11 c	Orientals	11½@12 c
Cumberland	11 c	Hamilton	11 c
Conestoga	11 c	Garner	11½@11½c
Lancaster	11 c	Gem	10½c
Wamsutta	12½@ 0 c	Allen Pinks	12½c
Skirtings	10½c		

GINGHAMS.

Pacific	12½ c	20c Hamilton	12½@13c
Manchester	12½ c	10c Armures	9@10c

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	14c	Bulkshire	14c
Gloucester	13½ c	American	11c
Glasgow	12½ c	Laurel G	12½c
Waumee	15		

TICKS.

Conestoga Premium A	33c
Gold Medal	24c
Conestoga C. C. A	21½c
Conestoga C. C.	20c
Kellyville F	16c
Tufting, Candlewick Carpet Chain, and Twine	38c

BROOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, October 29, 1870. }

We quote the manufacturers' prices, as follows:

Shaker No. 1, ¶ dozen	4 50
" No. 2 "	4 00
Hurl " No. 1 "	4 00
" No. 2 "	3 50
Hurl " 3 "	3 00
Braid " 1 "	2 75
" 2 "	2 25
Braid 3 "	1 75
Parlor common	2 75
Broom corn, prime, ¶ ton	$160
Broom corn, common, ¶ ton	$100@$50
Brushes, ¶ dozen	20@25
Swallow brooms, ¶ dozen	40

COPPER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, October 29, 1870. }

The following are the cutsheet rates in this market:

Braziers' Copper, over 12 ft sheets, (or 1 ft to 1 foot)	¶ lb net cash. 36c
Braziers' Copper, for 16 oz and over 12 oz	35c
Braziers' Copper, for 14 oz, per square foot, and under	34c
Circles Copper, less than 84 inches diam	36c
Circles Copper, 84 inches diam and over	38c
Sheathing Copper, (cold)	32c
Sheathing Copper, (14 by 18 inches) over 12 oz	34c
Bolt Copper	32c
Locomotive Fire Box Sheets	32c
Copper Bottoms	45c
Copper Bottoms, O'Neill's Patent	50c
Copper Bottoms, Hazelton's Patent	50c
Planished Copper, Patent, cut to sizes for boil'rs	42 @ 45c
Polished Copper Sheathing size	36@38c

EAST LIBERTY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, October 21, 1870. }

REMARKS—The weather is again warm and somewhat cloudy, rendered so from the presence of Jack Frost.

The run of cattle was heavy for the last three days of the week, and sold rather slow at the following quotations: Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 steers $7 00@7 50; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200, 6 60@7 00; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, 5 50@6 50; stock steers, 800 to 1,000, $4 00@5 00. The prospects for the incoming week are not looked upon as bright. However, there is no telling what a day may bring forth.

The supply of hogs was also very heavy and went off rather slowly, former prices being barely maintained. The prospect for next week is considered good. The following were the closing rates of the market: Extra Philadelphia $8 25@8 40; good to prime Philadelphia, 225 to 250, $8 15; good to prime New York, 180 to 220, $7 90; no rough to common, 150 to 200; light stock hogs, 80 to 100, offered.

Sheep were in heavy supply and did not sell with very ready sale, and the prospect for the coming week are not rosy. Following were the current rates at the close of the day: Good to prime, 90 to 95 lbs, $4 50@5 00; ordinary to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $3 75@4 25; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, $3 00@3 25; foot rot and scala-wags by the head, 50c@1 00.

There was quite a number of eastern dealers in the market, some of whom made heavy purchases. We could not find sales of cattle, sheep and hogs, as reported by the principal dealers, with prices received:

Cattle.

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & GLASS SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
Klemmen & Hall	84	86,640	$5 00@5 60
Sallee	19	21,880	5 65
Black-Bear	19	18,700	5 05
R Black	20	17,540	5 05
J. H. Todd	2	1,750	5 75
Rosenthal	2	1,500	5 00
Kling	3	3,270	5 10
T. Bloom	6	5,300	5 @ over 5 25
J. Mike	17	1,900	5 25
A. Greif	17	13,610	5 10
Kenny	1	1,060	4 75
Jewisgert	1	1,140	4 00
Baker	2	1,540	4 25
Baker	19	19,960	5 25
Keppering	20	17,950	5 25
Baker	19	17,950	5 25
Keefer	19	19,960	$5 80
Rudy Mains	47	36,780	5 75
Rudy Mains	19	18,240	5 75
Rudy Mains	2	1,850	5 87
Wolfe	42	37,920	5 50
Keller	2	2,100	3 50
Todd	2	1,940	3 50
Todd	2	2,050	5 75
Tittsworth	19	19,000	5 75
Tomlinson	35	37,440	5 50
Tomlinson	19	17,640	5 50
Baker	19	17,820	5 75
Wolfe	42	37,920	5 50
Keller	2	2,100	3 50
Todd	2	1,940	3 50
Todd	2	2,050	5 75
Tittsworth	19	19,000	5 75
Dan Mike	4	3,870	4 00

HERGER & TAYLOR SOLD TO

J. R. Kirr	78	88,090	$5 80
Rudy Mains	47	36,780	5 75
Rudy Mains	19	18,240	5 75
Rudy Mains	2	1,850	5 87
Wolfe	42	37,920	5 50
McArdle	2	2,160	4 00
J. Sweigert	1	1,030	4 00
Jos. Ault	15	bulls 17,180	4 00
Jos. Ault	1	1,270	3 75
James McCauley	14	13,350	5 75
James McCauley	3	2,940	5 75

R. ZELWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD TO

Miller & Co	29	30,300	$6 00
Miller & Co	2	1,900	5 25
H. Todd	23	20,240	5 75
C. G. Briggs	23	18,860	5 25
Michels	20	18,880	5 75
Michels	20	19,000	5 75
Shriner	40	38,800	6 00
Wardle & M	16	16,000	5 75
Musselman & G	96	92,640	5 80

S. SMITH SOLD TO

	No.	Wt.	Price
R Bender	22 bulls	20,720	$4 00

R. C. CRUM SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
W Marvin	20	18,810	$5 00
W Marvin	1	1,000	5 00
D Sweigert	23	18,860	5 45
J E Reynolds	2	1,460	5 00
J E Reynolds	7	2,300	3 25

ORR & WILLIAMS SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
S Lamkey	16	19,180	6 70

MISCELLANEOUS SALES.

	No.	Weight.	Price.
A Greif	20	19,850	$6 70
Bridget	17	16,940	6 40
John McArdle	1	1,000	5 00
Bridget	50	59,740	$30 off 6 75
T Lamb	48	61,180	6 25
T Lamb	48	61,180	6 25
J Evans	17	14,970	6 00
Rudy Mains	2 bulls	3,800	4 00
Rudy Mains	1 bull	1,000	4 00
Rudy Mains	14	14,000	5 75
Rudy Mains	1 cow	1,000	4 00
Rudy Mains	2	1,850	5 87

and will embody them in their Saturday's returns:

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & GLASS SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
N Croff	15	15,270	$4 75
N Croff	19	19,380	5 75
Barnes & Co	20	19,060	5 75
Weddell	7	3,410	5 10
Weddell	20	19,000	5 10
Hollenstein	18	17,300	5 00
Hollenstein	1 bull	1,200	3 00
Tincker	21	19,200	5 00
Klemmen & Zink	36	34,270	5 00
Bandhurst	78	73,440	5 50
Bandhurst	5	4,400	$10 off 3 50
Marks	20	16,830	$5 off 4 70
Marks	18	19,200	6 00
P Fautz	14	14,280	4 00
P Fautz	1 bull	1,000	3 00
Echlenhyur	80	77,590	5 20
D Bender	1 bull	1,040	4 20

HERGER & TAYLOR SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
Bear	21	21,740	$4 75
S G Keiter	16	16,345	5 62
S G Keiter	1	1,040	4 00
Olmes & Link	14	13,020	4 00
Olmes & Link	19	18,240	5 00
Sam'l Johnston	75	83,800	6 25
Sam'l Bumbarger	42	33,500	5 00
J R Bender	2 bulls	2,300	3 50
J R Bender	1 bull	1,040	4 20

Hogs.

The run of hogs was extremely heavy and prices ruled lower, and sold slow at the quotations given below. The prospects for the incoming week is a not bright. Following are the rates current at the close of the market: Extra Philadelphia, $7 12@8 00; good to prime New York, 180 to 220, $7 50@7 85; no rough to common, 150 to 200, or light stock hogs, 80 to 100, offered.

Coal-Freighted from Lake Superior Ore.

400 tons close gray	29 00—cash.
500 tons medium gray	30 00—4 mos.
400 tons neutral gray	30 00—4 mos.

Anthracite.

100 tons No. 1 foundry	$36 00—4 mos.
60 tons No. 1 extra foundry	36 50—4 mos.
50 tons No. 1 foundry	35 00—4 mos.
50 tons No. 1 asst. foundry	34 00—4 mos.
30 tons No. 2 foundry	33 50—4 mos.
50 tons No. 2 foundry	34 00—4 mos.
50 tons No. 3 gray mottral forge	32 00—4 mos.
50 tons A No. 1 foundry wheel	39 00—4 mos.
16 tons No. 1 foundry Iron	35 50—4 mos.
16 tons A No. 1 foundry Iron	37 00—cash.
16 tons No. 2 foundry Iron	34 00—4 mos.
20 tons A No. 1 foundry Iron	37 00—60 dys.
50 tons No. 1 foundry Iron	36 00—4 mos.
50 tons No. 1 foundry Iron	36 25—4 mos.
30 tons No. 3 red short	31 50—4 mos.
30 tons No. 3 red short	32 00—cash.
200 tons No. 3 red short	30 00—7 mos.

IRON AND NAILS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, October 29, 1870. }

IRON.

Common Bar sizes	3½@3¾
Horse Shoe	4 c
Heavy Band	4½@4¾
Light and Light Band	5 c
Round and Square	4½@4¾
Oval	5 c
Half Oval and Half Round	5 c
Plough Slabs	4½@4¾
Tank Iron	5 c

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ¼c ¶ lb extra.

Flat Rails, punched and countersunk..... 3½@3 4½
Flat Rail, 12, 16, 20, and 40 lbs to the yard..... 5 @5 5½
Nail Rods..... 5 @5 5½
Coal Screen Iron..... 5 @5 5½

	American.	Charcl.	Juniata.
Sheet Iron, 10 to 17	4¾	6¾	7¼
" " 18 to 20	5¼	7¼	7¾
" " 21 to 24	5¾	7¾	8¼
" " 25 to 26	6¼	8¼	8¾
" " 27	6¾	8¾	9¼

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ¼c ¶ lb extra.

NAILS.

10d to 60d Nails, Fencing and Brads..... $4 00
8d and 9d " " 4 25
6d and 7d " " 4 50
4d and 5d " " 4 75
3d " " 5 00
2d " " 5 25
1d " " 5 50
Single tree irons, ¶ set of 4 pieces..... 90c
Wrought iron bolster plates, 2½ inch wide, ¶ lb set..... 4½c
Wrought iron bolster plates, 3 inch wide, ¶ lb set..... 4½c
Wrought iron bolster plates, 3½ inch wide, ¶ lb set..... 5c
Wagon Brake Ratchets, each..... 13½c
Wagon Hammer Straps, each..... 12½c
Wagon Box Loops and Bar Irons, bolster plates, brake ratchets and hammer straps, in lots of 50 set, each, 10 cent. off.
Wagon box staples, 1½ to 2½ inch ¶ lb..... $15 net.
Neck yoke eyes, each..... 5 net.
King bolts, ⅝, 1 1⅛, and 1¼ inch in diameter..... 4¾
Wrought rivets, extra large and oval head, ¼ inch diameter, all lengths, ¶ lb..... 11½
Tongue cap iron, same as hand iron, 1¾, 2 and 2½ inch, ¶ lb..... 5c
over same size of band iron, nat.

TIN PLATES, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, October 29, 1870. }

The prices of tin plates according to brands are as follows:

I C. 10x14 charcoal	$11 25
I C. 14x20 charcoal	11 25
I C. 12x12 charcoal	11 75
I C. 10x14 Allaways	11 75
I C. 14x20 charcoal	11 75
I C. 14x20 charcoal	13 75
I C. 10x14 coated	13 75
Fig Tin	6c

TOBACCO MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, October 29, 1870. }

We herewith annex the ruling jobbers' prices, manufacturers of course giving a discount for large lots:

Navy	70@	75	Diamond Twist
Solid Navy	70@	75	Nugget Solid
Twists	60@	75	Nugget Smoking
Solid Twists	60@	75	Nugget Solid
Louisville Navy	72@	75	Nugget Solid Dry
Richmond dp	60@	72	Wheeling stogies

Diamond Twist	90@	1	00
Nugget Solid	90@	1	00
Nugget Smoking	75@	90	
Nugget Solid	90@	1	00
Nugget Solid Dry	80@	1	00
Wheeling stogies	10½@	12½	

Natrona Chemicals.

We give below the quantities of chemicals manufactured by the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, viz:

Sal soda—50 cases at	$5 50 ¶ case.
Less quantity	6 00 ¶ case.
Bicarb soda—50 kegs	5½c ¶ lb.
Less quantity	6 00 ¶ case.
Bicarb soda—25 kegs	5½c ¶ lb.
Less quantity	6 00 ¶ case.
Sal soda—25 kegs	3 c ¶ lb.
Sal soda—25 kegs	3 c ¶ lb.
Sal soda—25 kegs	3 c ¶ lb.
Caustic soda—10 drums	15c ¶ lb.
Caustic soda—10 drums	15c ¶ lb.
Copperas—20 bbls	1½c ¶ lb.
Less quantity	2c ¶ lb.
Copperas—10 bbls	2c ¶ lb.
Less quantity	2½c ¶ lb.
Sulphuric acid	3c ¶ lb.
Muriatic acid	3c ¶ lb.
Nitric acid	15c ¶ lb.
Chloride of calcium	2½c ¶ lb.
Pure ammonia	15c ¶ lb.
Salt	$2 00 ¶ bbl.
Lump Alum	3½@4c ¶ lb.

BAND MAKERS.

Cast steel face and panel, polished, 2 to 5 lbs..... 20c
Extra c

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1870.

TERMS:

One copy, per year $2 00
Six copies of twenty, per year 1 50
One copy gratis to the getter-up of the club.

RESULTS OF THE PRISON REFORM CONGRESS.

The first American Congress in behalf of prison reform has adjourned, after a harmonious session of about ten days. The result of its deliberations is valuable as expressing the views of men interested in the subject and thoroughly conversant with it. As was expected the most advanced ground was taken.

In regard to the causes of crime, the weight of testimony was that intemperance and ignorance are chief, though poverty, insanity and an inherited tendency toward evil, were admitted to have some influence. Society was charged with being mainly responsible for the two chief causes, and it was deemed better to compel children to attend school than to compel them when grown up to serve in prison.

It was held that the object of punishment should not be revenge, but the reformation of the erring. To accomplish this it was resolved that religion and education are the most potent agencies. To stimulate the prisoner by rewards and promotion through a system of gradually increasing privileges was deemed the better way. that he must be made to feel his own manhood and responsibility, and that he must be educated; that since eighty-five per cent. of criminals have learned no trade, the prisoner should be taught a trade by which to support himself honestly after his release, and he should be made in this way to bear a portion of the expense of his imprisonment. To encourage the prisoner in his efforts at reform, it was suggested that sentences be made of indefinite length, dependent upon good behavior. The executive power of pardon was not commended, because of its liability to abuse. Preventive institutions, it was decided, such as truant houses, industrial schools, etc., for the reception and treatment of children not yet criminal, but in danger of becoming so, constitute the true field of promise in which to labor for the repression of crime.

In regard to the treatment of convicts, the opinion was that there should be smaller prisons, supervised by specially trained officers, who shall devote themselves to the work as to a profession, and shall not be subject to removal during good administration. The separation of the sexes in all cases was decided to be right, as well as that women should have charge of the imprisoned of their sex. The granting of light to prisoners at night, enabling them to read books which should be provided, was reported upon as working good results. Careful attention to diet, clothing and cleanliness was recommended, that the physical as well as mental condition might be satisfactory. Children and those just entering upon crime should not be mingled with older criminals. Physical punishment, it was decided, should be abolished, and never in the future, and should be done privately, deliberately and humanely. The use of the "dark cell" should be changed, and the entire system of control should proceed upon the plan of securing the prisoner's good will and confidence, in having him believe that it is for his good, and not for his harm. As the crowning and essential feature of the prison system, centralization was recommended, to guide, control, unify and vitalize the whole. In each State the preventive, reformatory and penal institutions should mutually support each other under the same control, and with the voluntary co-operation of citizens.

An important and somewhat novel point was involved in the proposition, which was adopted, that the State should make reasonable indemnification to an innocent citizen, imprisoned by mistake. In regard to this, an essay by M. A Corne, an eminent advocate of France, said that while the State places many safeguards around a man's property, against its appropriation for public uses, a man's liberty of person is left at the mercy of a single magistrate, who can, by warrants of arrest and detention, suppress it for an indefinite time. He said that in 1867, of 73,536 persons arrested in France, 6,852 were discharged as innocent without trial, and 3,340 more were acquitted after indictment. These persons suffered a total imprisonment of 253,016 days, aside from their detention from business, and the stigma put upon them.

Much importance was attached to the collection of complete and correct statistics, and it was resolved that this can be effected by a national society, with working committees in every State, or by a national government bureau. In regard to this there was presented a paper by M. Bonneville de Marsangy, a counselor of the Imperial Court of Paris on his invention of the Criminal Register, which has been used in France for twenty years. This register claims to preserve for convenient use the facts about every criminal, so that the possibility of reform may be known. It is universal in its application, and upon every arrest of the criminal, wherever it may be, traces his career, his habits, criminal antecedents and character back to his birth, and furnishes at once to the judicial administration of a State true and authentic information of all the prior sentences of such person, wherever and whenever pronounced.

Such are some of the leading results of this important convention, which attended strictly to its own business and was so successful that measures were inaugurated for a World's Congress in London in 1872.

PROFESSORS' SALARIES.

Readers of the Commercial last week, if they did not know before, became aware of the fact that, in one of the large and important religious denominations in this region some difference of opinion exists as to the salaries of the professors in its Theological Seminary. To speak more definitely, the controversy to which we allude concerns the sufficiency of the salaries paid, and it arose in connection with a discussion concerning the appropriation of a portion of the five million fund about which so much has been said. Great unreserve, entire freedom of speech has marked the discussion of this question of salaries. Money in general may be treated of as an abstraction, or as a mere counter representing value, but the application of money is always violently suggestive of the concrete. It has therefore been found impossible to discuss the proposed increase of wages in this case as a matter pertaining to certain chairs without reference to the actual incumbents. Names of persons have been freely mentioned in full, or unmistakably designated by their initials. In this manner the discussion has been seasoned with a piquancy which could have been given to it in no other way. Besides, in logic as in rhetoric, the particular has decided advantages over the general, and *the argumentum ad hominen* is admitted to be a very effectual mode of knocking down an antagonist, however unsatisfactory it may be as a mode of establishing truth. For these reasons we doubt not that, besides those readers whose social or ecclesiastical relations connect them with the subject, many others have been led to take at least a momentary interest in it, by the personal character imparted to the discussion. A theological school is, besides, an important institution in whose affairs, its management and professors, the public naturally feel some concern. In these schools the religious teachers of the people are trained for their work and are thus prepared to exert an immense influence, favorable or unfavorable, upon our free institutions. As one or more of these establishments now form necessary parts or appendages, we believe, of every important sect in the country, the general principles involved in their constitution may be justly regarded as touching the public almost as nearly as the general principles involved in our Common Schools, and a strictly sectarian interest in one of them, may not exclude a patriotic interest in them all. In regard to these important institutions there are certain notions everywhere recognized as the sound suggestions of intelligence and common sense. Among the rest it is, we suppose, everywhere held that the instructors employed in them ought to be the ablest, and, in all ways, the best qualified men eligible for the service. In the present state of most of the studies in which they are required to give instruction, it is necessary for them to be constant and earnest learners, as well as industrious and zealous teachers. Courses of lectures written a decade or a score of years ago, will not satisfy their hearers, nor will familiarity with old text-books enable them to meet the inquiries of young men fresh from the books of to-day. Though the professors may not be "over-worked," they must have work enough to keep them busy.

Assuming that the incumbent of one of these responsible and difficult positions is able to discharge its duties satisfactorily, it ought not to be difficult to determine the measure of compensation to which he is entitled. If he happens to have money in bank, whether earnings or inheritance, the community surely has no claim upon the possession in virtue of his public office. In justice the professor by reason of his superior abilities and attainments is entitled to the highest income anywhere in the country, earned by a clergyman under similar economical conditions. This rule, however, may not be easily applied, and men of the class are generally little disposed to insist upon or be careful about more or less. Adam Smith lays it down that the honorableness of a position and the social distinction conferred by it may and are taken into account by way of offset for inferior pecuniary compensation. In the case of the Professor this consideration may be allowed to stand for what it is worth, while justice manifestly requires that the lowest salary assigned to a theological chair should be sufficient to render the incumbent entirely easy and comfortable in circumstances and at the same time to make suitable provision for the education and settlement of his children. So much is mere justice.

THE KU-KLUX KLAN.

Does the sometimes ridiculed, sometimes dreaded organization named above, have an existence? That at one time it did exist in many parts of the South, and do great violence, is generally believed. But the general opinion has been that as good cotton crops have restored the Southerners to material prosperity, they have also restored a fair and increasing share of political quiet. It has become the common opinion that most of the Southern States are thoroughly reconstructed, and as such freed from organized bands, having for their object the robbery and murder of men believing in the Union and coming from the North.

When, therefore, it was announced that the general Government had made a separate military district of Alabama, and dispatched another regiment of troops to that State, many good Republicans were disposed to consider these measures as mistakes, to say the least, and as not called for in a State which should enjoy a large share of the general quiet founded upon commercial prosperity. But a writer who avows himself a Democrat, writing from Patons, Alabama, makes statements which fully indicate that strong measures are needed to repress the turbulance prevailing there. He declares there is a determination to prevent the conviction of outrageous criminals. The court at Patona has been forced to let out, on nominal bail, several men, against whom there is decisive evidence that they committed the murders of which they were accused. He gives the evidence of Force, of Cherokee county, Alabama, a member of the K. K. K. Force testified that he has belonged to the Ku-Klux Klan for months and has been on one expedition with them masked. He declares its object to be to wrest the State government from the Republicans, to keep the country free from Northern men and the negro out of politics. There are 8,000 or 10,000 members in Alabama and 10,000 or 12,000 in Georgia, under officers, who must be obeyed under penalty of death. Each member swears to rescue a comrade if arrested; to regard the witness oath of less value than a brother's life; and to hold his own life as less than that of the convicted comrade. Death is the penalty of treachery, and when members are killed or wounded "on duty," it must be reported that the Ku-Klux did it. Force says that a member of the Klan outraged his daughter, aged twelve years, and the Klan intended to release the criminal when he was arrested. For this he exposes them and seeks protection from the troops.

The officers of the Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad are mostly Northern men, and threats have been publicly made to burn the depot at Jacksonville, if the troops are removed. The Republicans of the State dare not speak of these things at home for fear of personal violence. In some counties, as Sumter and Greene, the Ku-Klux are parading in open day.

If this is a statement of facts, and there is no reason to believe the contrary, a sad state of affairs is described. Still, the duty of the Government in the case is plain; force must be used if mildness cannot teach these lawless men to respect property and human life. It may be true that the more respectable part of the people of Alabama do not encourage these movements, but they should do more and be active in discouraging and preventing them. If the friends of order are not strong enough to secure freedom of speech and safety of person everywhere in Alabama, there should be no distinction of party in welcoming the aid of every legal power. The United States troops can do much in helping them, but the chief thing will still be to enact sound State laws against the crimes of the K. K. K., and then execute them.

A FURTHER GLANCE AT THE RESULT—EFFECT OF CAMERON'S MEDDLING.

We have lost both State Senators in the Juniata District and the one in the Lycoming District, for no other reason than the meddling of Simon Cameron. In the Juniata district, Republican candidates, Wilson and Woods, were men of high character, abundant capacity, and just such persons as to make good Senators. They were in no way connected with Cameron or his thieving crew, and it was not at all likely he could have used either of them. But no sooner were they nominated than Cameron claimed they were his friends and pledged to his re-election, and hundreds of voters in the district believed the story. The result is a district that should have given them a thousand majority gives nearly as much against them. In Lycoming, Union and Snyder, Henry Johnston was the Republican candidate and should have had 800 majority. He came pretty near it, only being beaten by about 1,100. Mr. Johnston had been in the Senate three years, and his record was reasonably fair. He sold out to Cameron to get the nomination this time, and made a speech in Snyder county declaring himself "true to old Kickapoo forever." He was beaten in every county in the District. The charge was made against Delegates of Crawford, that he was for S. C.—he denied it in private everywhere, but a failure to make it public cost him a thousand votes in Crawford and a large loss in Erie. Gentlemen—managers of the Republican party of Pennsylvania—please tell us how many more elections will it take, with Cameron as your leader, to wipe out the organization in the State? The State Senate almost gone—a loss in the House—a loss of six Republican Congressmen—all to gratify one bad old man. We hear he glories in his shame—because he says he will fill the appointments and sell the offices in these districts.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

We know how our thousands of readers will be impressed with the *important* news from Washington, that the trouble with Senator Cameron last Friday, at Baltimore, was owing to a *little* imprudence the day before at a small dinner party given by him for Forney at Washington. The two ate and drank to a late hour, and the distinguished Senator started early next morning for Baltimore, where the trouble overtook him. He is safe at home now, and having recovered from his fright, is of a more cheerful frame of mind. Forney has been telegraphed that there must be a reform in two things. First, they will dine hereafter at an earlier hour; and second, mixing liquors must be stopped. The editor of "my two papers—both daily," should remember his *friend* cannot stand what he could fifty years ago.

It would certainly be curious, if Congress and the State Legislatures unwittingly made a short cut to woman's suffrage when they passed and ratified the Fourteenth Amendment. A suggestion to this effect has been made, and if it shall prove to have any foundation, what an exceedingly short-sightedness on the part of some thousands of Solons would it reveal, and what wonderful waste of ammunition on the part of the Women's Rights women. The question comes up in this wise: Some reference has been made to the extra judicial opinion delivered by Judge Bradley in the United States Circuit Court for Louisiana upon the legal effect of the Civil Rights bill and the Fourteenth Amendment in preventing any State from restricting the citizen's right to labor at anything honest. The Judge decided that his Court had no jurisdiction over the case in litigation, and his opinion therefore has not the weight of an actual decision, though deserving of consideration on account of the position of its author. Judge Bradley holds that the amendment is much broader in its effects than many of its framers were aware; that it prevents the State from abridging the rights, privilege and immunities of white as well as black citizens; that among the most important of these is the right to labor or follow any trade or profession, which must be equal and unabridged.

As the amendment expressly declares that all persons born or naturalized in the United States are its citizens, making no distinction of sex, it would seem that the women thus have opened to them the right to any business they select. Among the professions is that of the law, from which some States now shut out women. The Illinois Supreme Court, for example, has refused to admit Mrs. Myra Bardwell to practice on the ground of sex. She has appealed to the United States Supreme Court for relief, and is pushing for an early decision. Inasmuch as the position is taken that the attorney-at-law is, in some sense, an officer of the court and of the State, the effect of a decision in Mrs. Bardwell's favor will be that the amendment forbids the States from preventing women from holding office. As the right to hold office would seem to imply the right to vote as to who shall hold office, the question now awaiting decision involves great interests, and may result in showing how female suffrage has been gained by mistake.

It seems quite probable that something is going on about Cuba, and that there is something in the report that Prim has offered to sell the island to the Cubans for $120,000,000, or some other sum, the United States guaranteeing the bonds. This would be an indirect way of selling the Island to the United States, for it is scarcely probable that the Cubans would be able to meet the engagement. The possession of Cuba by this country can be favored on two grounds: The liability of the island to fall into other hands, that might become unfriendly, and the cheapening of certain products which we consume in large quantities and produce in small quantities or not at all. Colonial possessions, or the possession of detached territory, is doubtless contrary to our best policy as a rule. But Cuba and St. Domingo, it is argued, and with great force too, constitute exceptions. The time may come, and that too, possibly when it is least expected, when the possession of these islands will be of great importance to us as a measure of defense, and arguments are adduced in favor of the acquisition of Cuba similar to those which were used to justify the Louisiana purchase and the acquisition of Florida,—though detached, the island is virtually a part of our territory. As yet there has not been felt to be much in this style of argument; but there is certainly that thing will live always so. Should the reported arrangement be on foot regarding Cuba, it will come before Congress at the ensuing session. In addition to the reasons mentioned in support of it, the fact that it will stop the war of massacre and cause the Island to bloom once more, will be cited in its favor; and it is probable that for these and kindred reasons, as well as on general principles, the proposition, should it really be made, will elicit a favorable response.

Those allies of the Free Traders, who call themselves Revenue Reformers, profess to be in favor of relieving the mass of the people, who are consumers, from what they term oppressive taxation, in the shape of custom duties. Let us put their sincerity to the test. If they are in earnest, there will be no difficulty in reaching practical results in a very brief time. We say, let the free list be made to embrace tea, coffee, sugar, molasses, spices, etc. These articles enter into the cost of the living of nearly every man, woman and child in the land; and from them the annual revenue amounts to about sixty million dollars. Come, gentlemen, let us pay you. You profess to desire the removal of duties which inflict taxation most direct and universal. Here we have it at once. The articles we have enumerated enter into the cost of nearly everything manufactured or even grown in this country. There is just so much coffee, tea, etc., in every bar of iron, bale of goods, and bushel of wheat produced in the country, whereby the price is enhanced. In this way the people pay sixty million of dollars annually. Now let us do away with this taxation of the masses against which the Revenue Reformers cry so loudly. In doing so sixty millions will be got rid of at once. If it is taxation that you want to abolish, in what manner can it be done so effectually as this? Are the Revenue Reformers prepared to range themselves in favor of taxing these articles? We shall see.

What Constitutional Reform will do to purify elections and elevate the legislature may be inferred from the new Constitution of Illinois. Under that instrument every Representative or Senator, before entering upon the duties of the office, must take and subscribe an oath that—

"'I have not knowingly or intentionally paid or *contributed* anything or made any *promise* in the nature of a bribe, to *directly* or *indirectly* influence any vote at the election at which I was chosen to fill the said office, and have not accepted, nor will I accept or receive, directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing from any corporation, company or person, for any vote or influence I may give or withhold on any bill, resolution, or appropriation, or for any other official act. This oath shall be administered by a judge of the supreme or circuit court, in the hall of the house to which the member is elected, and the secretary of state shall record and file the oath subscribed by each member. Any member who shall refuse to take the oath herein prescribed *shall forfeit his office*, and every member who shall be convicted of having sworn falsely to or of violating his said oath *shall forfeit his office and be disqualified thereafter from holding any office of profit or trust in this State.*"

While it is the boast of leaders and bummers that no provision of the Constitution can be found through which they cannot drive a coach and six, a provision like the above would do a great deal of good in our State. It could not fail to work a material abatement of the abuses at which it is aimed. Let Reformers take courage and go forward in the good work. We shall be interested to see who will oppose them.

Reports concerning Mr. Chase's health are invested with a peculiar interest. He is not only Chief Justice, but a Presidential candidate. A vacancy in his high office is always an important though infrequent event, it being one of the very few under our Government that is held during the lifetime of the incumbent. It is one, however, which Mr. Chase is understood to be willing to resign for the Presidency. It is fair to say, indeed, that this is his great ambition; and it is equally true that he expects, and with reason, too, to play a part in the next Presidential canvass—an expectation which is shared by not a few whose plans would be grievously deranged by any event which took him out of the field. It is, therefore, of interest to know that Mr. Chase is not, and at no time has been, as poorly as has been reported, and that there is no special reason for apprehending an immediate vacancy in the office of Chief Justice or a derangement of the plans for making him a Presidential candidate.

The storms of last week were remarkable both for their extent and violence. Upon the Lakes and in the Gulf, as well as upon the Atlantic, the disasters to shipping have been immense and will surely foot up a fearful account of loss of life and property when all the returns have been received. Where one staunch steamer, crowded with passengers and carrying a large crew, is wrecked in the storm, scores of sail vessels must have gone down, with scarcely a record of their disaster, though involving far more destruction in the aggregate than the more conspicuous cases. For this reason a large list of losses of prominent steamers in a single storm is the more appalling on account of the greater losses that it indicates with a dreadful uncertainty. The great catastrophe of the *Cambria* heading the list, we have next the *Tonawanda* going down in Lake Erie, almost in sight of shore and only part of one boat's load surviving to tell of it; the steamer *Orion* going ashore in Lake Michigan while entering her harbor, and all on board waiting through the night in momentary expectation that the waves would dash her to pieces, involving the loss of every life, and at last rescued at great risk and losing everything; the steamer *Mariposa*, sinking in the Gulf, and nothing but the floating remnants of the wreck to show for her and her crew of thirty-six men; the steamer *General Sedgwick*, overdue at New York from Galveston, and probably lost along the Southern Atlantic coast; a large, unknown propeller seen off Millford, Connecticut, on Wednesday evening, and nowhere to be seen the next morning, while ship stuff washed ashore, leads to the fear that she foundered with all on board. This is a sad list for a few days, but when it is remembered that these are but the first reported and more noteworthy cases, it is evident that October, 1870, will be a black month in the sailors' log.

The Harrisburg *State Journal* takes a square look in the face of the election results in this State, impelled thereto by the claim set up by certain leaders and papers of a "glorious victory" for the Republicans. The *Journal* professes to be truthful even if the truth is not pleasing. It says:

"In the present Congress, the Republicans have a majority of one member in the Senate—it is now 16 in the next, the Republicans will have 19—against the Democrats' one. In the present House of Representatives the Republicans have a majority of 20; on joint ballot, a majority of 39. In the next House, by the election returns, which will not vary in the general result from the official count when made, show that the next Senate will stand 17 Republicans against 16 Democrats, and the House, 85 Republicans against 58 Democrats, and a majority of one in the Senate, 10 in the House, and 11 on joint ballot for the Republicans."

The *Journal* repudiates the suggestion that these results indicate a turning by the people against true Republican principles, or that they mean that "the voters of this State have turned, are turning, or even meditate a turning away from these sound, practical policies of the great party of progress, to the support of a party of lost prestige and dead issues." It gives the true interpretation, as follows:

"Morrell, Cessna, O'Neill, Gilfilan, Stewart and Dunlap for Congress were not defeated because they are sound Republicans, fully committed to the support of the great principles of the party; they were defeated by the base treachery, the low scheming of the rule or ruin politicians, who form that party organization. If these candidates would have servilely bowed down to the assumptions of these unscrupulous partisans, if they would have consented to surrender the patronage in their respective districts to the managers of that professional ring, there would have been no difficulty in the way of their election. That ring, however, had resolved on the capture of the public patronage in this State, and whenever it could not nominate or elect one of its own tools it was willing to join with the Democrats to defeat the Republican candidate; for, be it known, the election of a Democrat to a valuable office from a Republican district is, doubtless contrary to our best policy as a rule. But Cuba and St. Domingo, it is argued, and with great force too, constitute exceptions. The time may come, and that too, possibly when it is least expected, when the possession of these islands will be of great importance to us as a measure of defense, and arguments are adduced in favor of